WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

## THE BOERS IN A PANIC

### Vain Efforts of Kruger and Steyn to Stop the Refreat.

The Burghers Declare They Cannot Face the British Artiflery and Cavatry-Their Rout Complete-Jouhert's Army finited at Abraham's Kraul by Bloemfoutein Police-The Free State Soldiers Demanding Submission of the Republic to the ful districts, English-Their President Said to Remain Firmly in Payor of Contisuing the War-Buller Will Not Try to Force Drakensberg Passes

LONDON, March 9 .- In the absence of any reports of active engagements at the life in the islands is James R. Grennan, front, it is becoming evident that the chase of Company L. Twenty-eighth Regiment of Roberts' forces after Joubert's Seeing United States Volunteers, whose home is at army is likely to be a long one, unless the 962 McClellan Street. In a letter dated Boer leader soon seeks cover. The only stdings today from the front is the follow despatch, received this morning by the War Office, from Field Marshal Rob-

Poplar Grove, March 5.-President Krumer and Steyn were present and did pouring a leaden hall all around us. Altheir utmost to rally their troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men de-claring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable the British artillery and such a formidable the British artillery and such a fermidable force of cavalry.

A despatch from Poplar Grove of yesterday's date says: "The Boers retreated to Abraham's Kraal last night, where a strong amando of Bloemfontein police interrupted their flight. The Borra placed two guns in position, but the place is imposeible of defence and a flasco similar to that at Paardeberg is anticipated."

President Kruger was at Bloemfontein at noon yesterday and it is reported that be pressed the engagement and urged the burghers to make a courageous defence of their country. Afterward he expressed hitter disappointment at the feelile resistmore that had been offered to the British.

anding of President Steyn that the Orange Free State shall submit to the British. President Steyn is not willing to agree to this, but it is predicted that subesion will be made within a week."

It is understood from Durban despatch es that Sir Charles Warren's Pifth Division of General Buller's forces is to be ni to the Orange Free State to re-coforce the men under Field Marshal Lord that no attempt will be made by General Buller to force his way through the Drakenaberg Passes

A despaich to the "Times" from Lourence Marques, dated yesterday, states that President Kruger, in a speech to the burghers at Glencon, told them that he English. did not know whether arbitration or intervention would bring the war to a close, but it would end quickly. He was strongly of

spirits of the burghers by inviting volunhave a shot at the enemy himself. Durbing the Boer retreat the railway bridges were blown up by officials of the Netherlands Railway. Greek secretary is maintained in connection with the defence of a whole army corps, but fifty sight. tained in connection with the defences of Pretoria. No persons are allowed to drive

## Roberts' Transport System.

General Roberts' system of transports is nearly perfect as it could have been made under the circumstances. Supplies of provisions and ammunition have been going forward at a rapid rate and the only cause for delay in pushing on after Joubert is the bad condition of the horses, for the ad xance depends almost wholly on the efficlency of the mounted troops. The experts recognize in the excellent transport system and in the wonderfully changed mobility of the English army, operating in South Africa, the hand of General Lord

They say that from the time that Kitchener arrived at Cape Town a change was apparent. The new commander went up and down the lines, inspecting every detall in the transport system, and visiting the headquarters of every division commander-Gatacre, French, Methuen, and the rest. Inefficient men were replaced and others transferred to points where their ability would have better play. Officers, dawdling at Cape Town on sick leave became suddenly inspired with a desire for active service and left for their place with their troops, and the men in the field were urged to fresh efforts by the wiry conqueror of the Soudan.

## POPE LEO'S ATTITUDE.

## He Is Said to Pray for American In-

ROME, March 5.- The Pope received a a private andience Count Serpa Pimenthal. the leader of the Mexican Catholics, who presented the Holy Father with 25,000 france in gold in a silver casket as a contribution to the Peter's Pence Pand. A correspondent interviewed the Count today. He expressed his surprise at the wonderful vitality shown by the Pope and at his excellent preservation.

"The Pope said to me." he continued,
"The religious manifestations of the Holy
Year are a source of great consolation to
me. My joy would be complete but for the fracticidal South African war. I daily pray that President McKinley will offer the friendly mediation of America. He would then deserve the thanks of the Cheiseline world." Christian world." The Crew of the Cruiser Terrible.

DURBAN, March 9.- The Ladysmith naval contingent from the cruiser Terrible errived here today and was enhusiastically received. The mayor gave a reception and fete in honor of the men, and in the course of his apeach said he was sorry that Captain Percy Scott, of the Terrible, was go

## The Shamrock Order Extended.

LONDON, March 9:- In the House of Commons today, Mr. Joseph Powell Wil-liams, Financial Secretary to the War Office, stated that all frish soldiers, whether in er out of Irish regiments, would be al-lowed to wear the shamrock on St. Pat-rick's Day. Right Hon. George J. Goschen. First Lord of the Admiralty, intimate that a similar privilege would be accorded

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. - Consus Office Examination -- 93

#### BATES IN THE GOLD FIELDS.

#### The American Troops Seize Two Lu zon Provinces.

MANILA, March 9.-A deepatch from 4 prrespondent at Nueva Caceres, Province of North Camarines, dated March 7, states that General Bates' troops have occupied the Dact and Mambulao gold fields without resistance. The first named district is about fifty miles from Nueva Caceres, while the latter is on the cast coast of the Provice of Luzon.

The situation in the Province of South lamarines is rapidly clearing. Vigilant natrols are maintained in the semi-neace

## FOUND WITH THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Among the nany boys in the Philippines who are

#### American Deserters Shot in a Battle With the Filipinos.

uding interesting news home of their Las Marinas, P. L. January 22, he says: The Twenty-eighth Regiment is seeing enty of fightling. On January 7 we began blg battle with 1,000 Filipines at 7 clock in the morning. They were enrenched behind big banks of earth and hough there were only 400 of us, we harged the trenches. We had one hig charged the trenches, Philadelphia, who commands the Third

attalion, in killing 150 and wounding 50 Estision, in killing 150 and wounding 50.

'Among the killed we found two American deserters and one was a major in the rebel army. He had been a private in the Sixth Arillery. The whole top of his head was blown off. The other deserter was so reverely wounded that he died a few hours later. He had deserted from the Fourth Regiment infantry. After the battle the and played 'There'll be a Hot Time in the Hit Town Tenight.' And maybe we didn't

nday fellowing we had more hard fighting. The rebels were entreached and then as finished over 100 rebels, killed nd wounded, were on the field. We saf-ered some loss in this battle. Our second any sorgeant, Shoman, from Shenaadouh, was shot through the head and in-Prec Staters Tire of Fighting.
Another despatch from Poplar Grove, dated yeaterday, ways: "The burghers are gers still clasped the trigger of his gun."

## DOGGED BY ENGLISH SLEUTHS.

He Regarded Suspiciously. BOSTON, Mass., March 5.-The first ows of the safe arrival at Havre of the Boer hospital corps, known as the First American Hospital Corps, was received from Bichard J. Barry, the leader of the New England section of the hospital corps. Roberts. This would seem to indicate The letter is dated on board the French steamer La Gascogne, February 24, and is

In part as follows: "It is surprising the number of detecyes we have on board. There are about twelve men who seem to be in the secret service business and who are altogether We have absolutely nothing to conceal, and, although the British may not believe in the emestity of our statements, we are going to the Transvaal regularly certified under the American committee It would end quickly. He was strongly of the belief that the fighting would come within the next month.

Tresident Kruger, it is stated roused the

Red Cross. The Red Cross flag we carry was presented to us by Miss Clara Barons un behalf of the American consmittee, and the Stars and Stripes was giv-

a whole army corps, but fifty-eight men will never be enough men to do the work.

We spent Washington's Birthday at the and I venture to say that ne band of Americans in the men to fence in upward of 100 square miles of territory for which they pay nothing.

in a more enthusiastic manner. More than a century ago Irishmen were travel-ing on a French fleet to help build up the United States of America. In our time the Irishmen are again traveling on French is charged that 183,860 is only a part of ships to bring aid and succor to another the cattle illegally on the reservation, and brave people, who are struggling to build that an investigation would increase the up the United States of South Africa. We number to half a million in all probability. not going to offer them armed assistce, but we bring them relief in their

ful to them than armed men would be and besides they seem pretty well able to take care of that end of the business

We arrived at Havre Saturday mornin South Africa, the hand of General Lord Kitchener. This is endorsed by letters written by officers to their friends in En-gland.

Ing. and will sail to Lourence Marques via Liebon, Krapoon, and Cape Town. Our journey is about 12,000 miles and we ought to arrive at the seat of war March 17. We sect to take charge of a whole division Boer wounded. We will have a special ain from Lourenco Marques and will rry the United States flag and Red Cross

## BOER WOMEN ARMING.

#### Active Steps Taken by Burgher Wives to Defend Pretoria.

NEW YORK, March 9.- The "Evening Journal" publishes the following de-

BERLIN, March 9 .- Advices received

ere today confirm the report that the Boer women are preparing to defend Pretoria to the bitter end. Mass meetings have been held, the initiative for which came entirely from the sturdy Boer "Fraus," and at these meetings large sums of money were offered out of the private purses of these women to fully equip them with light guns. There is even talk of drilling the younger women, so that they will be ready in case of dire emergency. It is believed that 10,000 women will be armed before another week has passed.

They say they want every male inhab-itant, capable of bearing arms, to join the fighting ranks in the field and are ready to undergo any sacrifice to make this possible. This offer has been taken under advisement by the authorities.

That the Boer women are good soldiers is well known and their courage has been shown on many occasions during the war. They have fought in the trenches in sever-al places, two of them having been found by Buller's men in the advance on Ladysmith, one killed and the other w It is known there are many Boer women prisoners among the captured, but this fact is kept as quiet as possible by the

#### Rhodes' Trip to England. CAPE TOWN, March 9.-Cecil Rhode has postponed his departure for England

#### until March 14. A Chicago Church Burned.

CHICAGO, March 9.-The Second Pres byterian Church, northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Twentieth Street, was destroyed by fire at midnight. The fire was not discovered until the whole interior of the church was ablaze, and only a few pictures, an altar clock, and a vase or two were taken from the building. The church was the second wealthiest in the

The "Royal Limited" leaves Baltimore and Ohio B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. Ballicoid Station, New Jersey Avenue and C March 10 and 11, good for return untill-sold Street delify 3 p. m. arrives New York 8 p. m. Monday. Tickets good on all trains except 8

## INDIANS MAKE CHARGES

### Osages File Serious Accusations Against Agent Pollock.

Black Dog Element on Its Way to Washington to Oppose the Bill of the Half-Breed Delegation - The Secretary of the Interior to Bear the Grievances of the Red Men.

It is now understood that the seven Osage Indians who came to this city Wednesday or the estensible purpose of securing an allotment of lands, had for a real purpose the taking of an active and aggressive part n the controversy concerning William J. Pollock, the agent of the tribe. Charges are now said to be pending against Pollock in the Interior Department.

The Indian delegation consists of C. N Prudem, Thomas Mosier, Saucy Chief, and others, all of whom are members of the mixed-blood faction of the tribe.

Another purpose of the visit of the delegation to Washington is to assist the traders of the reservation to get a bill through Congress giving each member of the tribe \$700 out of the trust funds of the Ocares on deposit with the Government. There are at this time 1.785 Oxages, and if the bill becomes a law the sum of \$1,249 .. 500 will be furmed over to the tribe for equal distribution. The Osages have on leposit in the United States Treasury an aggregate of about \$5,250,000, and the proposed measure, therefore, contemplates the withdrawal of almost one-sixth of the total amount to their credit. As these trust unds draw 5 per cent interest per annum the annual per capita increase will be ma erially reduced if the bill becomes a law

The proposed measure is being pushed y the licensed traders of the rearryation the claim to have large accounts against adividual Osages for goods sold on credit, and this payment is sought for the purpose of providing funds for the liquidation of these debts.

The delegation is here in the interest of the bill, their expenses being paid, it is said, by the traders, who will practically get all of the million and a quarter dollars sought to be appropriated. Tom Mosier is the official interpreter of the tribe under Agent Pollock and is the leading factor here in favor of the bill.

In the meantime a rival delegation of Osages is on the way to Washington to fight the proposed will. This second dele-gation is composed of full-bloods, headed by the Governor of the tribe. Black Dog Steve Bellew, National Treasurer. The fullood delegation is strongly opposed to the propriation of any of the principal fund deposit, and have employed counsel to ioin the payment of any of the trust ald the bill become a law. The Orage founcil, which is the legislative body of in the hands of the Commissioner of In-dian Affairs. This council is composed of

blood, or bisch dog, faction.

This same council, it is said, has also on tile in the Department of the Interior a resolution recently adopted by a unani-mous vote calling upon the Secretary to remove the agent. William J. Polilock, The resolution is said to make numerous charges of a serious nature against Pol-

Americans in the whole world celebrated pending in the United States court now against thirty-seven white men for the illegal grazing of 183,000 head of cattle or the reservation for which a penalty of \$1 per head is prayed for by the informer Agent Policek, it is alleged, refused to recognize the Black Dog element, al-though ordered to do so by the Indian Department. By refusing to recognize the duly elected governor, council, and other officers, the Indians were unable to enforce their local laws against cuttlemen. whereby large sums of money were lost to the tribe to which it was lawfully enti-

It is stated as an example that by Agent Pollock's neglect and refusal for a year to carry out the orders of the Indian Bureau to recognize the officers and council elected he prevented the appointment of a high sheriff, whose duty it was to collect 60 cents per annum tax per capita for all cattle on the reservation not under ease approved by the Secretary of the In-erior. This loss of 60 cents per head on 182 000 cartle would amount to about \$110; 000. If the number of cattle illegally on the reservation would amount to 500,000, as alleged, then the loss to the Osuges in this one item would be \$300,000.

It is charged also that Agent Pollock has permitted three sawmills to be operated on the reservation, causing the Indian lands to be denuded of timber for the personal profit of the owners of the mills Recently the Senate, by resolution, call-ed upon the Secretary of the Interior to

send all the papers on file in the department to the Senate. It is claimed that the papers have not yet been furnished.
Indian Commissioner Jones sald today
that the charges mentioned have been made by the members of the council of the tribe against Mr. Pollock, and that the delegation appointed intends to push of the Secretary of the Interior, who will receive the Indian delegation and hear what its members have to say.

#### CLAIMS OF THE RED MEN Pottawatomie Indian Delegates Visit

#### the Capitol. Several members of the Pottawatomic

Nation appeared at the Capitol today in the matter of their contention that the city of Chicago is built upon a part of the lands to which they have title. It is thought at the Capitol unlikely that the claim of these Indians can ever be proved in the light of the various treat made between them and the United

## MR. CHOATE'S TRIP.

#### The American Ambassador Leaves for the Riviera.

LONDON, March 9 .- Joseph Choate, the merican Ambassador, left London for the

## A Sub-Committee on Trusts The House Committee on Judiciary to-

straint of trade, etc. Most Superb Day Train in the World. \$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. Tickets good on all trains except Roya Limited.

## THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

#### Reported to the Senate Today Amended Form. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, amended s

as to give the United States control over the Isthmian Canal, was ordered reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today.

The following is the text of the amendment to the Treaty, which was offered by Senator Davis, and is to be inserted at the end of section 5 of Article II:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defence of the United States, and the maintenance of public

### ENTOMBED MINERS ALIVE.

#### The Red Ash Rescue Party Rear Them Rapping. THURMOND, W. Va., March 9.-Res-

uers in the Red Ash mine have heard raprappings were heard.

Undoubtedly there are living men in the the rooms to the side of the main entrance and therefore escaped the main force of the explosion. All efforts are now directed toward the section where it is believed the iving will be found. Air is being forced into that part of the mine. How they survived this long is a marvel. At times the heat has been so intense that the rescuers have been driven back. Feul air also hinders the work of the searchers. Three of the nine victims are now at

Bellevuc Hospital. They were brought here over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. They were then sent to Bellevue, They are Joseph Alvontsi, of Clear Bank, left leg and arm broken; Frank Ferece, right arm and leg broken and internal wounds, and Peter Piscioneri, who is suffering from con-

Two more bodies were taken out of the Red Ash Mine curly this morning, bringing the total of dead recovered up to twenty-six. Manager Hickey has given out a statement in which he says there are men in the mine who were thought to be working in an adjoining plant, but as to the number he is unable to say anything defi-

### DEBATING THE MEAT BILL.

## The German Government Opposes

Exclusion of American Products. HERLIN, March 5.-The debate on the cond reading of the American ment inpection bill was continued in the Reich the tribe, has just filed with the Secretary of the Interior a protest against the plans-age of the bill, which is said to be now the Covernment made serious objections to the Government made serious objections to of the recommendations of the committee that sixteen members belonging to the full- sait ment and all American agent be forbidien entry into Germany after the year

The government, he said, asked the Reichstag to adopt the bill as it was originally proposed. The bill, he added, was ntended for a sanitary measure. The committee, however, had treated it us a political matter and followed political considerations. The German Government could not accept the resolutions of the ommittee, which, if adopted, might neessitate the conclusion of new commercial treaties.

## THE CABINET MEETING.

#### The Bond Redemption Plan Explained by Secretary Gage.

The meeting of the Cabinet today was attended with no business of an important nature. The Secretary of War being absent in Cuba, military matters were not discussed. A message from General Otia giving a report of the circulation of gold and silver in the Philippines was submitted and discussed briefly but no figures.

I do not believe that we are. But a ted and discussed briefly, but no figures were ready for publication.

The Secretary of the Treasury Iaid beore the Cabinet the bond redemption plan as drafted and this was the subject of

The Porto Rican Tariff bill was again stroduced as a topic, and nearly all the embers expressed their views on the

A brief discussion of a plan of retaliation in the event of German inspection of American meats, with a view to their ex-clusion from that country ensued, but since the Cabinet had been assured that the German Emperor was said to be auxious that the Reichstag should not pass the bill in question, nothing definite was

The report that Great Britain had filed ington of a Boer Junta was flatly denied.

## PORTER SEES THE PRESIDENT.

#### The Special Commissioner Talks of Porto Rico's Condition.

Robert P. Porter, Special Commissione to Cuba and Porto Rico, called at the White House this morning and laid before the President his formal opinion on the conditions in Porto Rico and the requirements of that island in the matter of proper tariff them. The papers are now in the hands regulations. The President was pleased with the report, and Mr. Porter said that his work was practically at an end, and that he would soon leave the city on private business. With reference to the possible fate of the Tariff bill now before the Senate, he declined to offer an opinion.

The cordial invitation to the President to visit at the home of the brother of Senator Hanna, near Thomasville, Ga., has, for the present, been reluctantly declined. Business during the height of the session of Congress will not admit of the President absenting himself from Washington at this time

Abner McKinley, brother of the President, called at the White House this morning and saw the President and Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber for a few mo

Senators Spooner and Perkins were in conversation with the Prezident for a few minutes, but said that their call was pure-

## Endorsed Major Lassiter

PETERSBURG, Va., March 9.-At mass meeting of the citizens of Prince George held at the county Court House yes day appointed a special sub-committee of terday resolutions were adopted endorsing h was the second wealthlest in the seven members on trusts, to consider all Major Francis Rives Lessiter, of Peters. The building cost \$200,000, and is anti-trust bills, bills prohibiting the reburg, for Congress to fill the vacancy in that body from the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia, and pledged their carjest support to procure that recognition

Ask your druggist for Kretol.

## PORTO RICAN RELIEF BILL

### Mr. Lindsay Addresses the Senate in Opposition to It.

He Declares That the People Demand Unrestricted Free Trade Between America and Its New Colony-The Islanders Should Be Regarded as Citizens of the United States.

In the Senate today the debate was connued on the Porto Rican Relief bill, Mr. Lindsay speaking in opposition to it. Mr. Lindsay said, in part:

'The selection of the Island of Porte Rico as the proper subject for establishing the principle that the territories acquired by the United States through the recent treaty with Spain are not per se integral portions thereof is, in my opinion, singularly unfortunate. The inhabitants of Por-to Rico, if not content with Spanish supings of the entombed miners. The mine premacy, were not engaged in insurrection has been cleared for a distance of 4,000 at the time we commenced the war for the feet. It was just beyond the pile of debris liberation of Cuba, They had resisted the on which they are now working that the appeals of the Cuhan people and steadily refused to assist them in their revolutionary movement for independence. When, in nine. It is believed they are in one of the progress of our war against Spain, we deemed it expedient to invade Porto Rice and to drive the Spanish armies from that island, we met with no resistance from the inhabitants. On the contrary, we were received with open arms and our soldiers were hatled as the advance guard of Ameri can civilization, American generosity, and American brotherhood

When the sovereignty of Porto Rico as ceded by Spain to the United States, without exception the people recognized their allegiance to their new sovereign, and, demanding nothing on the ground of citizenship, willingly and cheerfully ac-cepted the provisions of the treaty, to the effect that their civil rights and political status should be determined by the American Congress. Every vestige of the government administered by Spain disappeared with the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, and the Porto Rican people would have been left in a condition of chaos had not the Executive of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, made provision for their temporary

"In the absence of authority from Congress to the contrary, the Executive has enforced against the products of Porto Rico the provisions of the Dingley Tariff 1858. bill, and since the 18th of October we have collected as a tax on Porto Rhean products imported into the United States \$2.095,455.88. If the claim always insisted on by the friends of protection, that import duties collected on foreign goods are paid by the foreigner and not by the conmer be correct, it results that during the eighteen months we have exercises sovereign authority in Porto Rico we have taxed the people of that island for our own exclusive benefit over \$2,000,000

The injustice of this tax is so manifest, the impropriety of its collection so clear, that the President of the United States has recommended that the moneys so colted shall be applied alone to the use of Porto Rican Government. We have before us a bill entitled 'An

temporarily to provide for the relief act temporarily to provide for the relief of the Island of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, which has received he approval of the House of Representatives. The passage of this bill by the House of Representatives has provoked general condemnation by the people of the United States. They almost universally demand that trade between the United States and that trade between the United States and the Island of Porto Rico shall be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever, and that we shall redeem the good faith and the implied pledges of this country to Foreign Relations from further considera. the people of Porto Rico.

amendment reported by the Sen-Porto Rico as a substitute for the House contains all the objectionable features of that bill and makes provision for a con-dition of affairs in Porto Rico absolutely inconsistent with the supposed powers of this Government to interpose tariff taxa-Porto Rico and the continental States and Territories of the United States.

"I do not claim that we are under legal have discretionary power in the premises, I approve of so much of the substitute for the House bill as provides that the Porto Ricans shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States, and I oppose the taxing features of the bill and the substitute, whether the Porto Ricans be made citizens or not. If we intend to treat them as the inhabitants of a dependency, and to tax and govern them as such. I in-sist that we cannot consistently declare by Congressional enactment that they are to be deemed and held to be citizens of the

United States. I am not afraid to be just to and liberal and generous with the people of this Amer-ican island on the ground that we may es-tablish a precedent that can be used against us when we come to determine the civil rights and the political status of the Filtpinos. We need not make citizens of the Perto Ricans unless we deem it expe-dient, but making them citizens will place us under no obligations, constitutional or otherwise to follow that course when we come to legislate concerning the Tagala, Malays, etc., who inhabit the islands of the Philippine archipelago.

The action of the House of Represen-tatives in response to the message of the President, recommending that the \$2,095. 455.81 collected in the way of duties on imports from Porto Rico since October 18, 1898, be set apart to pay the expenses of the government of Porto Rico, which will doubtless be followed by the Senate, leaves no excuse for the tariff taxation proposed by this bill, and the country will not accept as sufficient the explanation that these odious tariff provisions have no greater or more commendable purpose than that of making a case for the Supreme Court in order that in advance of legislation in respect to the Philippines we may have the authority of Congress defined by that high tribunal and may legislate in accordance with what that court may conclude to be our legislative ower under the Constitution.

## PLACED ON THE CALENDAR.

#### Amended Porto Rienn Relief Bill Re ported to the Senate.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill appropriating for the benefit of the Government of Porto Rico the revenue collected on Importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain and the revenues to be hereafter collected. He said that he reported the bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to act upon it tomorrow. He hoped it would not lead to

Mr. Fornker called for the reading of the amendments and they were read. They strike out the words "appropriating future and insert, after the word "government," the words "now existing and that may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and for public education, pubic works, and other governmental and The bill which appropriates \$2,695,455 was placed on the Calendar,

## DISTRICT BILLS REPORTED.

#### of Them Approved by th Senate Committee. Senate Committee on the District

of Columbia authorized favorable reports on the following bills: By Mr. Hansbrough Senate bill 3100, to provide for the remov al of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District of Columbia; by Mr. Proctor, Senate bill 3157, to amend an act for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia and for the maintenance of a perma nent spawning ground in the Potomac Riv er in the District, and House bill 8569, t amend an act approved July 22, 1892, enti tled, "An act to provide for the opening of alleys in the District of Columbia," also Senate 3158, to amend un not entitled 'An act for the pretection of birds, preser-vation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during the closed season in the District of Columbia," by Mr. McMillan, Senate 2419, to open and improve Cathedral Avenue: by Mr. Martin, Senate 3412, to amend an act entitled, "An act to authorise the reassessment of water main taxes in the District of Columbia," approved July 8, 1898; by Mr. Gallinger, H. R. 7665, to establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia. This bill is amended so as to make the Superintendent of Char-Ities the secretary of the board, and to in-clude foundling asylums, in so far as they are supported by the Government, in it.

Adverse reports were ordered on House bill 459, for the relief of Christian Deng-ler, and House bill 7150, for the relief of Francisco Perna. These two bills inserted as amendments in House

### PORTO RICAN PETITIONERS.

### Needs of the Island Explained by Na-

tive Delegates. A petition from the delegates from Porto Rico who have been in Washington for ome weeks has been sent to the Insular Committee of the House and the Senate Committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands.

The delegates from Porto Rico represent that one of the most argent needs for the island, in addition to a permanent form of government and a market for its products, is the provision of railway transportation

for its products and people. In accordance with the request, Repre sentative Prince has introduced a bill ex-tending so much of the laws of North Da kota relating to railroad corporations as apply to the situation in Porto Rico over the Island. The bill provides that the duties of the Secretary of State under the North Dakota law shall be performed by the officer of the military civil government of the island whose functions correspond generally with those of Secretary of State The bill also provides for the determination of contests between parties claiming the same rights by the highest Federal court of the island.

### MR. BACON'S AMENDMENT.

#### nother Proposition for Free Trade for Porto Rico.

Mr. Bacon yesterday introduced in the enate an amendment to the Porto Rican citizens were prevented by the military United States to Porte Rico, and adding their grievances.

the following provision:

There shall, in accordance with section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, he no duty or imposts jevied collected, or paid upon any port of the United States, and no duties or iniposts shall be levied, cofferted, or paid opon any articles imported into any port of the United States from Porto Rico.

## DEBATING MASON'S MOTION,

## Sympathy Resolution.

tion of his resolution of December 6, 1899, expressing 'sympathy for the South Afri-can Republics in their heroic battle alleged to have been mattreated by the

against cruelty and oppres Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, instantly usked that the witness reiterated his previous statethe doors be closed. The Presiding Officer gave that order and the discussion of Mr. Mason's motion was therefore carried on clared by the State authorities. One of

## behind closed doors.

#### NOT A CASE OF PLAGUE. Report Received Relative to the San

Francisco Suspect. From a telegraphic report made this aorning to Surgeon General Wyman, of Idaho. the Marine Hospital Service, by Surgeon J. M. Gassaway, who has charge of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, it would seem that the suspected case of bubonic plague in that city was not plague and that the probable cause of the death of the

'hinaman was a lung diseuse. The result of the bacteriological exami-nation, however, has not been made known. and consequently the officials in this city cannot state positively that the man did not die from plague. Following is the formal statement issued by Surgeon General

Wyman today: "Reliable information that the Chinaman who died in San Francisco and was suspected of having had the plague had suspected of having had the plague had been in that city continuously for fifteen years and for the last six months under treatment for other diseases. Probable cause of death congestion of lungs or pneumonia. The result of the bacteriological examination not yet received. Another case reported as suspicious in the City and County Hospital is not plague."

## SHUTTING OUT A SHIP.

#### Texas Fears a Vessel Coming From a Plague Port.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 9.-State Health Officer Blunt has issued orders forbidding The witness thought there was pilots and the State quarantine officers at Gaiveston and all other persons from boarding the steamship Tullochmore, now due at Galveston, with a cargo of jute Calcutta, where the bubonic plague The vessel will have to give a full ac

#### TO ABANDON FORT SHERMAN. Colored Infantry to Be Removed From Idaho.

count of her condition and history by sig-nals before anyone is allowed to board

Orders have been issued by the Wat Department for the abandonment of Fort Sherman, near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The detachment of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. colored, now stationed there will be sent to Fort Wright, at Spokane, Wash.

It was stated at the War Department that the abandonment of the post has nothing to do with the mining troubles at Cocur d'Alene last year. The post has been run down for some time and it was decided to abandon it. The reservation will be urned over to the Interior Depart ment.

#### An Heir to the Duke of Aosta. ROME, March 9.- The Duchess of Aosta formerly Princess Helene of Orleans, has been delivered of a son.

### \$1.25 To Bultimore and Re- \$1.25 turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, March 16 and 11, good to return until Monday, March 15 All trains except Congressional Limited.

# IDAHO MINING ENQUIRY

### J. R. Sovereign Returns to the Witness Stand.

ross-Examined by Colonel Dick Before the House Military Affairs Committee - Explanation of the Cruelty to Men Taken Into Custody-The Question of Martini Law.

The investigation into the Idaho mining troubles and the action of the military authorities in that State was continued this morning by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, J. R. Sovereign sturping to the witness stand.

Colonel Dick asked. "Did you ever see may arrests made by soldlers?" "Oh, yes, sir; in a number of instances," "Are you sure that the persons arrested were not taken into custody by deputy

nurshals, and then turned over by thems to the soldiers,?" "I saw the soldiers take the men into istudy, and heard them on several occaton say: 'Consider yourself under ar-

The witness said he did not know the names of the men arrested by the soldiers. In those days we were not guing too

lose to men who were being put under ar-

"Were not the military forces tent there

e preserve the peace?" "I don't know what they were sent there for, but I know, as a matter of feet, that they not only did not preserve the peace,

but that they acted in a contrary way." "In your examination-in-chief you have raid that the soldiers persecuted inpocent citizens and treated them without mercy. Now in what manner were there citizens persecuted and cruelly irroted."
"Well, to take men into custody with their wet clothes on, wand them up in

the cold, and refuse to permit them to

change their clothes or to get a blanket-I certainly consider that to have been Mr. Dick wanted to know from the ness if it were not true that the State of Idaho declared martial law.

Mr. Sovereign said it was his under-tanding that the War Department had de-"Do you know why the men in the bull pen were at one time as days on bread and water

Well. I think that was sufficied as a

punishment for the refusal of some of the men to dig a ditch around the bull pen-ft may have been, though, that this order of starrution was issued by Captain Edthe men threatened to make a break for

bill extending the customs laws of the from peaceably assembling to discuss "Can you make an estimate of the per-tentage of American citizens who were con-

fined in the bull pen?"
"I think that nine-tenchs of these prisoners were American citizens, either native born or naturalized."
Then you say that only 10 per cent of them were foreigners

Not more than that. of Virginia asked why a number of witnesses who had been examined were held. He said that this entailed great and, he thought, unnecessary expense upon the Government. The question was discussed but a decision was not reached upon this point. Mr. Sulzer saying that he would

need some of the witness Mr. Sulzer brought out from the witness the information that uliens are prohibited from working in the mines of Idaho. The

soldiers were American citizens. On redirect examination by Mr Leniz ment that marshal law existed in the Coeur d'Alene district before it was de the orders issued by General Merri-am, calling for the arrest of suspects and saying "This is martial law," was read. The despatch of Adjutant General Corbin to General Merriam, approving the latter's action in declaring marrial law, was also read. These despatches autedated the proclamation of the Governor of

Is it not the law of Idahe that the duty of a corner is to enquire into the cause of the death of a man found dead, and not to seek to find out who him up a building or burned a house!"

"I understand that it is."
"Did you ever know of any other inquest in which witnesses were led in said led away by seldiers, or in which prisoners were denied the right of having an actor-

"Did you ever know of any coroner" quest which sat for one month after

grand jury had returned indictments? "Did you ever know of any other inquest in which the corener sent into an State for an attorney to ask question "In all those coroners' inquests which it has been my privilege to attend, the questions have been saked by the coroner and the coroner's jurors."

the coroner's lurars.

In reply to a question by one of the members of the committee the witness said that a large percentage of the men in Idaho, as in other mountain districts own frearms, but the habit of carrying pistols

was not more general in Idaho, the witness thought, than in Washington.
Mr. Mondell wanted to know if it was not a fact that there is no law in Idaho against the carrying of concealed weapons.

#### 2 o'clock. COMING TO WASHINGTON.

#### New York State Militin Officers to Attend a National Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9 .- Adjutant General Hoffman and Colonel Treadwell, the Governor's military secretary, will go to Washington Sunday to attend the meeting there on Monday of the Inter-State National Guard Association. The meeting of the Association at this

ime is for the purpose of considering the proposition pending in Congress to provide that the National Government shall share with the States the expense of equipment and support of the National Guard, the pending bill carrying an appropriation of \$2,660,000 Approved by the President,

#### bill authorizing the Health Officer of the District of Columbia to Issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Major General E. O. C. Ord from Oak Hill Cemetery, D. C., to the Cemetery at Ar-

The President has approved the Senate

Contract Awarded. ic furnishing the Washington may yard with

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.